

# YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

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## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed for Quick Reading.

"I had twenty acres in wheat this year which I cut recently," remarked C. M. Inman of York No. 1, the other day. "I have no idea that I will get seventy-five bushels of wheat; in fact you can have the crop if you will give me that much wheat. It has proved very costly. I spent \$30 for nitrate of soda for the twenty acres, to say nothing of the time and labor and seed. I don't think I'll try to grow wheat any more; but then I have said the same thing before."

### Bowling Green Weeville.

"No, the boll weevil hasn't made his appearance at Bowling Green," remarked Mr. G. D. Flannagan of that place, when asked about the bug the other day. "At least if any of the farmers around have found them on their farms I don't know anything about it. I have looked closely on my own farm and have not been able to find him. Some time ago a farmer in the neighborhood found an insect that he thought was the weevil and became panicky and wanted to cut loose for almost nothing; but he came to the conclusion later that it wasn't the weevil. Still we would not be surprised to see the weevil appear."

### Now is the Time.

Said one yesterday: "Perhaps you have done it yourself or you have seen others write that famous test line on a typewriter. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party." Well the words "and women" can be added now and all good men and women should put it into practice by putting their names on the primary rolls. It is never safe to put off doing tomorrow what can and should be done today. True there is almost a month left but why wait until the last day? It is rather worse than academic now to argue about the wisdom of woman suffrage. We have it and it is the duty of the women to enroll as voters. Today is the time to do it."

### The Weather.

A young man sends this clipping as a contribution to this column of Views and Interviews:

Margie has the weather man  
Relegated to a shelf,  
Operating on a plan  
Copyrighted by herself.  
When her powder puffy woes  
Are too flimsy to explain  
Two big feebly remonstrate  
Rain!

### When I feebly remonstrate

At some vaporous affair  
She will plainly radiate:  
"Storm is coming! Best beware!"  
If I do not tack about,  
Reeling madly in my sails,  
I'm a most unhappy lot—  
Gales!

### When I don't anticipate

Her desires, I'm a fool,  
For I find my promised mate  
Cloudy and continued cool.  
But the trifles tempt pass,  
Margie fills a tuneless air,  
I confess I find the lass  
Fair.

### Learn a Little.

1. Who was Peter Cartwright? A widely known Methodist circuit rider of the first half of the last century, said to have preached 15,000 sermons in his time.

2. Who composed the operas, "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Magic Flute"? Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

3. In the absence of all power to reason, what force guides insects to perform the acts of their lives. Instinct, which might be called an inherited knowledge of a certain sequence of acts.

4. What are five synonyms for the word "ability"? Power, cleverness, faculty, skill, capacity.

5. Name four important cities in the province of Ontario, located on Lake Ontario. Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope and Kingston.

6. What famous English queen died a most miserable death? Queen Elizabeth. She rolled about for three days on rugs, refused to eat anything, or go to bed. She refused to change her clothing, was weeping hysterically, and refused to officially name her successor. She died of exhaustion.

7. Where did St. Patrick receive his religious training? In a monastery near Cannes, France.

8. For what company did Wallace Reid make his first screen appearance? The Vitaphone Company.

9. On which side of the groom does the bride walk down from the altar? When they turn at the finish of the ceremony and face the audience the bride takes the groom's right arm, and walks down the aisle at the right.

10. When was the parcel post system inaugurated in the United States? January 1, 1913.

### Troubles With Government.

"I don't know what you fellows think but I don't think much of this government, especially the internal revenue department," remarked M. L. Smith,

general manager of the Hawthorn mills at Clover, to two men whom he met in the postoffice the other day. "I have certainly had my troubles in meeting government requirements relative to income taxes and other taxes since the war."

"Oh the government is a necessary evil," remarked one of the men to whom Mr. Smith was talking and the latter agreed that the government was source of annoyance to people. "I am always more or less worried," Mr. Smith, went on to say, "lest I fail to meet some requirement relative to taxes and there are so many of them that it is a real job."

"I had a rather unusual experience here some time ago. A man who said that he worked for the revenue department for years came to my office and said that there were many instances where the government charged both individuals and corporations too much revenue. He asked to see the tax returns of the Hawthorn Mill for 1919-20 and after looking them over he remarked that we had paid the government \$16,000 too much taxes. He offered to get a rebate on a basis of 25 per cent. of what he collected. That seemed fair enough and I told him to go to it. In a few days he sent me certain papers to sign. I got to thinking about the matter then and decided not to go any further with it, fearing that I would get into some future trouble on account of it. I never have heard of the government paying back any taxes where they had made an overcharge. And as for myself the least I have to do with the government the better."

### Why it Became Clover.

In talking with Mr. John Knox, the oldest resident of Clover the other day with a view to getting information about the history of that thriving town, it turned out that about the only thing that he did not know about the place was how it got its name. He said that he did not know, and he did not know anybody that did. Just a little puzzled over the matter I mentioned it to the editor of The Yorkville Enquirer, and he gave me this:

"Yes I can tell you how Clover came by that name. The name was selected by the late Capt. L. M. Grist and Major Miles Smith, the grandfather of M. L. J. Meek, W. P. and John M. Smith, of Clover. There was nothing especially sentimental or romantic about the matter, and neither was there any local suggestion or anything of that kind not even a clover patch."

"Because of his interest in facilitating the circulation of The Yorkville Enquirer, Capt. Grist was naturally on the alert in the establishment of post-offices wherever there was a reasonable excuse for such establishment. In this he had followed in the footsteps of his father before him and because of his experience and familiarity with the procedure, wherever a neighborhood wanted anything in this line, those interested naturally came to him."

"The principal requirements for the establishment of a postoffice were the same then as now: First a reasonable number of people to be accommodated with mail facilities; 2d, convenience of access; 3d, a competent person willing to serve as postmaster; 4th, a suitable name."

"As to name, the regulations required first that it be different from any other postoffice in the state and second that it contain as few syllables as possible."

"There are not as many postoffices now as there used to be, many of them having become unnecessary because of the R. F. D. routes; but if you will take an old postal guide of South Carolina and undertake to think up a suitable name for a postoffice that was not already in use, you would find that you have quite a task."

"Well, that was the task that confronted Maj. Smith and Capt. Grist. There is no reason to think that either of them ever foresaw what the town might become some day, or they might have puzzled over a more suitable name with a less fortunate conclusion. Anyhow they finally selected Clover, as later for the same reason Filbert was selected as the name of the next postoffice to the south."

"Plans are being formulated for the entertainment of the Weavers' division of the Southern Textile association, which will meet at Anderson, July 29. The spacious building of Anderson college will be the headquarters for the meeting, and the luncheon will be served in the large dining room. John W. Clarke of West Durham, N. C., is the president and A. B. Carter, Gastonia, secretary. A. B. Clarke, editor of the Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, is one of the speakers on the program."

—Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, for the last three years president of Furman University, has been offered the presidency of William Jewell College, of Liberty, Mo., according to announcement made Monday by the board of directors of the Missouri institution. Dr. McGlothlin, who was in Winston-Salem and could not be reached over the telephone, has not yet arrived at a decision as to the offer, it is understood. Mrs. McGlothlin said her husband had not reached a decision. Dr. McGlothlin came to Greenville from Louisville, where he occupied the chair of pedagogy in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary.

## GODFATHER OF YORK

Alexander Love Was Head of First Colony.

SETTLED ON FISHING CREEK IN 1763

Progenitors of the Loves and Moores of the Guthrieville and McConnellville Neighborhoods—Important Historical Data as to York County. By Sam B. Lathan.

Among the emigrants who came from Pennsylvania and settled in the upper portion of South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war was an Alexander Love, and family. These emigrants generally came in colonies and where they located was known as such and such a settlement. Alexander Love and the parties who came with him settled on Fishing Creek not far from Yorkville, and south of where the Marion and Kingsville branch of the Southern railway crosses it. This was known as the upper Fishing Creek settlement, Craven county, North Carolina. I would state here by way of parenthesis, that the separation of North Carolina and South Carolina was officially ordered in 1729, but it was not effected until 1732. The dividing line was run in 1735 and then very incorrectly, which caused considerable trouble among those living on the line. In 1763 the king ordered a resurvey made of the dividing line and this resurvey gave South Carolina a large tract of territory which was called "The New Acquisition," so this section was first Craven county, North Carolina, afterwards Craven county, South Carolina, then "The New Acquisition," and now York county, South Carolina.

Alexander Love married Margaret Moore. The Loves and the Moores were both of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Loves were Presbyterians in religious faith and worship, and the Moores belonged to the sect known as Friends, or as designated by others, as Quakers. Alexander Love and Margaret Moore were married on the 6th of March 1743. The marriage caused a considerable commotion. This society of Friends, as the Quakers called themselves, did not permit of any of their members marrying out of their creed and, as a consequence Margaret was turned out of the society and forever disowned by them. The society also had one of her brothers up for trial for conniving at the marriage and suspended him for a time from the society. There was no objection by the Moore family to Alexander Love marrying Margaret. It was altogether a religious affair. After Love's marriage, he settled in York county, Pennsylvania, and lived there for some time. About 1763 he moved to the then Craven county, North Carolina, now York county, South Carolina, and soon became a very prominent and influential citizen in his new home. He was one of the fourteen members from the New Acquisition, to the Provincial congress of South Carolina which met in Charleston at that state on the first day of November 1775. This position was rather forced upon him as it would take him for some time away from his home and, at considerable expense and inconvenience but he being a staunch Whig, was willing to undergo these inconveniences that his country might get from under the British yoke.

When York district was laid off, he being a member of the legislature succeeded in having it named York, after his old home county in Pennsylvania. He accumulated considerable property, both in lands and personal property, as shown by his will which is recorded in Craven county, N. C. He took an active part in all religious affairs and was a ruling elder in Bethesda Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member since coming to his new home. He reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. His eldest daughter, Rachel, married Francis Ross, who at the outbreak of the revolutionary war became an active partisan and continued so until his death. He enlisted and commanded a battalion of cavalry which served under Col. Hammond. On the morning of March 29th, 1779, they attacked a party of Tories and Cherokee Indians, near Rocky Point now in Aiken county, S. C. Major Ross was mortally wounded. He died on the 31st of March and was buried with military honors April 1st, near where the present town of Hamburg, S. C., is located.

Andrew, the second son of Alexander Love, was a very active Whig and was among the first to take up arms in the cause of his country. He was wounded at King's Mountain and, rose to the rank of colonel. Like all the Scotch-Irish, he was particularly severe on those who remained loyal to the British crown and were termed by their neighbors, Tories. His sister, Sarah, married one of these loyalists, and on one occasion he learned there was to be a meeting held by these Tories at his brother-in-law's house, located on Fishing Creek, on the plantation lately owned by Capt. Thomas Lowry, deceased. With a portion of his command he surrounded the house and ordered them to surrender. They refused to do so. Col. Love then notified them he would shoot the first man who came out. His sister unfortunately came to the door wearing a hat when one of his

men shot and killed her. After the war he represented York district, S. C., several years in the legislature. He moved to Kentucky in 1805 and was found dead one day in his field with marks of violence on his body. His son Alexander Love, built the second residence in Yorkville.

Robert, another son, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and it is related that after the war that he was so anxious to see his affianced that he walked 72 miles in one day and a part of a night, and from this over exertion took down with a fever and died suddenly. His affianced, Margaret McDowell, afterwards married his brother William. They moved to Mississippi in 1806 where he died.

Two sons and two sons-in-law of Alexander Love rose to prominence in the revolutionary war, taking active parts in fighting the British troops and suppressing the hands of Tories that infested the country. This is not strange, as no doubt they had heard around the home firesides of their parents the rehearsal of the cruelties inflicted on their ancestors who were driven from Scotland and Ireland during the reign of Charles II and James II, and left to seek a home in the wilds of America where they might enjoy that civil and religious liberty they never could in their native land. These pilgrims taught their children to fear God, study the Bible, memorize the shorter catechism and hate tyrants and wherever they located they implanted these teachings. Alexander Love, himself, a ruling elder in Bethesda Presbyterian church, has continually had one of his lineal descendants on the eldership of this church until the present day. All the Loves, Moores, and Lindsays in and around McConnellville and Guthrieville are his direct offspring.

Alexander Love died March 1784 and was buried in Bethesda cemetery adjoining the old church of that name, near the present village of Guthrieville, where he had been a ruling spirit from the time he settled in this section. His grave is marked by a marble slab which bears the following inscription: "Alexander Love died March 1784, aged 66 years. A lover of mankind, A friend to his country."

## WHY BROOKHART WON.

Mail-Administration of Federal Reserve Administration.

Smith W. Brookhart, who won the Republican senatorial nomination in Iowa, is referred to in the press as a radical. But Mr. Brookhart says that his platform would win in any state for almost any candidate. And what was the big feature of that platform, which won for Brookhart thousands of votes? We quote from his own statement, issued after his nomination, in which he tells why he won and what he stood for:

"Second. The arbitrary restriction of agricultural credit in 1920 by the Federal Reserve banks was a credit or money strike that did the farmers more damage than all the industrial strikes in the history of the country. Farm products were deflated nearly \$8,000,000,000 and over half a billion in Iowa alone. The whole credit system, including the Federal Reserve banks, is built upon the foundation of deposits. The depositors are entitled to control it. The farmers furnish 40 per cent of the primary deposits, the laboring people 25 per cent. They are entitled to a like proportion of the Federal Reserve board."

It is not pertinent to discuss now whether the solution so suggested for mail-administration of the Federal Reserve system is wise or unwise. In nine cases out of ten, it is sheer madness to throw a great economic problem into the arena of politics. The money question is being tossed into that arena by the well-financed and persistent efforts of certain banking influences, more or less under the domination of Governor Harding, to bring about the re-nomination of that gentleman by President Harding.

If the president ignores the deep resentment of the great producing elements of the nation, if he stamps with approval the incompetence of Governor Harding by re-naming him, then will there be many Brookharts in the next senate, more in the lower chamber and one in the White House itself.

There is but one way in which to keep the Federal Reserve system out of politics and that is to have it competently administered; it cannot be so administered, the record shows, under the direction of W. P. G. Harding, and the producing classes of the country are showing by their votes as in Iowa how they view the situation.—Manufacturers Record.

—August Johnson, hale and hearty at the ripe old age of 111 years, married four times, father of thirty-three children, with scores of grandchildren and hundreds of great-grandchildren probably is the most remarkable man in Louisiana in many respects. He was born a few miles southeast of the present town of Villa Platte, April 7, 1811. Mr. Johnson's oldest child is ninety-two and his youngest is twenty-two years of age. His last marriage was the age of seventy, to a wife fifty-one years his junior. He is sound in body, clear in mind, enjoying the best of health and bids fair to live for some years to come. Mr. Johnson was too old for service in the Civil war, but did his best by serving in the home guards.

## WATCHING PROGRESS

Mr. John Knox Was Present at the Birth of the Town of Clover.

WAS FIRST KNOWN AS NEW CENTRE

Oldest Man in Number of Years of Residence, Talks Interestingly of Its Establishment—Recalls the Coming of the Railroad and the Change of Name from New Centre to Clover—Once Hunted Rabbits in Business District—Sees Bright Future Ahead. (By a Staff Correspondent.)

Clover, June 29.—It is not given to many men to live to see the birth of a village and to witness the growth of that village to a bustling town of 2,000 population and to see fields and forests where he once hunted, transformed into sites for fine residences and cotton mills and a place of general hustle and bustle and activity, with every indication that that activity is going to be considerably increased in the next few months. But such has been the privilege of Mr. John Knox, who has lived at Clover longer than any other citizen has lived here and who has witnessed the growth of the town from a couple of houses to many houses occupied by many people and covering many acres. Mr. Knox, now in the 81st year of his age, has lived at Clover since 1877, "and," he says, "I remember that was the year I moved here from the Bethesda section of York county because it was the year after South Carolina was emancipated from negro rule and domination." Despite his 81 years of age, Mr. Knox maintains that he is still a young man and when the reporter interviewed him about Clover's early days a short time ago he found him in his garden, where the old gentleman pointed to a quantity of grass and weeds that he had just cut, in proof of the fact that he is still a hale and hearty specimen.

No other man is as familiar with the growth and progress of Clover and with the history of its earliest days, because he has lived its history.

His memory is keen and if he were inclined to do it he could no doubt sit down and enumerate each family who came in the early days and he could pretty nearly tell the year and month that each came and what became of them and the children and all that sort of thing. It wouldn't be hard for him to do either, because Clover didn't really begin to grow until the cotton mills began to look this way for a location some thirty years ago.

### Were Once Lots of Rabbits.

Before Clover was Clover, according to Mr. Knox, the site of this town was the best place for hunting rabbits that he knew in this section. Many a time when the snow was on the ground he tracked rabbits in large numbers and caught and killed them right where one of the banks or other buildings stand.

Clover is not an old town in point of years, and in fact, it has developed altogether since the Civil war and since 1876. That was the year that the former King's mountain railroad, now the Carolina and North-Western railroad, came through Clover and that was the year the town really started. To the Carolina and North-Western railroad, or the "Narrow Gauge," as it used to be known, more than any other factor is due the building up of Clover.

### New Centre Church.

Before there was any town at this prosperous place there was a Presbyterian church called New Centre, located about one mile south of the present main square of the town. There the people from the surrounding country gathered on Sunday to worship God.

That, however, was long before the war and there was nothing there but the church and the graveyard. It was a good structure, that church, as country churches went in that day and the woodland around provided a place for numerous gatherings of the people. The first postoffice that Mr. Knox recalled at Clover was kept by the late Miles Smith and was located about where the residence of W. P. Smith now stands in the southwestern section of the town. There wasn't much mail to come to Clover or New Centre, as the place was called in those days. In fact, mail was only received twice a week, coming from Lincolnton, N. C., on the north and Yorkville on the south. There was no Gastonia because Gastonia is even younger than Clover. After the Civil war this postoffice was moved to the store of Zimri Carroll, about one mile west of Clover on the Clover-King's Mountain road. Then came the railroad and the changing of the name from New Centre to Clover.

### Torchlight Parade.

While Mr. Knox was not living in Clover in 1876, the year the "Narrow Gauge" railroad reached Clover and a station was built there, he was in Clover the day that the station was opened for business and he remembers well the torchlight parade that was held in celebration of the event. General Wade Hampton was engaged in his famous red shirt campaign against Carpentier domination about that time and all the young men and older men too, were wearing red shirts and whooping it up for Hampton. They had a double celebration that night in honor of the coming of the railroad and in honor of General Hampton and the whole countryside that night resounded with the

whoops and yells of the "red shirts" yelling for Hampton and the railroad. "I have heard men yell for Tillman and for Bleese," said Mr. Knox, "but I have never heard any yelling like the yelling for Wade Hampton and the railroad when it came to Clover."

When Mr. Knox came to Clover in 1877, the year after that torchlight parade, there were just two stores in Clover. The late Zimri Carroll conducted one and the late Capt. W. B. Smith the other. They were just stores and they sold a little of everything. In addition to the stores there were a number of shanty cars housing the railroad workers, but counting the railroaders there were not a hundred people in the hamlet. Then it was that Mr. Knox began the blacksmith and woodshop business that is now carried on by his son, Mr. George Knox, and his grandson, Mr. John Knox, of the third generation.

### Growth Was Slow.

Clover grew very slowly at first. After some time New Centre Presbyterian church was abandoned and the Presbyterians built the little Presbyterian church on King's Mountain street that has recently given place to a new church building that will cost when completed around \$50,000. The congregation was small and money was scarce in those early days, but the congregation managed to raise \$10 from Sunday to Sunday to pay a Presbyterian minister from some other town to preach. There were lots of Sundays, however, when there was no preaching because—well, Clover people can raise a thousand dollars now where they could raise ten dollars in those days.

### First School House.

The first school house at Clover was a little one-room affair and the first teacher was the late Joshua D. Gwinn, who for many years was postmaster at Clover. Mr. Gwinn, who was one of the first citizens, originally spelled his name "Gwin," just one "n." When he was commissioned postmaster however, the clerk who wrote out his commission wrote it with two "n's," and as it would take lots of correspondence and delay to correct it, Mr. Gwinn left it that way until his death.

The first intended or mayor was the late Joseph Bell. Mr. Knox was one of the first aldermen. Another was Dr. E. W. Pressly, now of Greenville but for many years a resident of Clover. If there are any others of the first council living, Mr. Knox does not recall. The town was originally chartered with the understanding that a barroom or saloon would not be allowed. And there never has been a legitimate liquor shop in Clover.

### Pretty Bad for Drunks.

But in its early days as a town Clover was mighty bad about drunk men, according to Mr. Knox, and that happened in this way: Along the South Carolina-North Carolina line, only a few miles north of Clover, there were many barrooms forty years ago. Many of these saloons or liquor shops were built right on the line, a portion of the house in each state. If North Carolina officers got after the barkeeper, he would simply move over into South Carolina and vice versa. So lots of folks from this section would go up to the line to get their liquor. It was an hour's drive or more from Clover to the saloons. By the time a man got his liquor and got back as far as Clover he'd be feeling rather hilarious and the policeman or "men," most often the plural was necessary, had their hands full.

### Sees Bright Future.

Because of his long residence here, Mr. Knox can tell many interesting historical incidents relative to Clover's struggle for a place in the sun. According to him there have been times when it appeared that the town would never grow and the growth at other times has been very slow; but like many of the other old citizens he has never lost faith. Speaking from an experience that dates back to the birth of Clover and before he now sees ahead of the town a prospect for growth and rapid progress far greater than anything that it has known in the 46 years it has been a town. "People will want to come here now," he said the other day, "if people will treat them right. They will come if those who have building lots for sale and other property will sell them at a reasonable price. It takes cooperation and a spirit of liberality on the part of its people to make a village a town and a town a city."

—Governor Harvey, Comptroller General Duncan and Attorney General Wolfe on Monday received copies of the Berkeley county grand jury presentment in which the body reports that Sheriff W. M. Dennis has failed to turn over the county tax money collected on 1920 executions. The grand jury says, "We find that the sheriff has collected approximately \$5,700 on account for tax executions for 1920. We called upon the sheriff to make these collections and he produced evidence to show that he had paid the county treasurer \$111 and the Peoples bank gave us a certificate showing that the sheriff had to his credit in said bank \$2,261.21, leaving a deficiency of approximately \$3,338.79. We requested that he make payment at once to the county treasurer for his balance in bank showed, which he refused to do. We recommend that the necessary steps be taken to require the sheriff to pay over all moneys due the county by him."

## NEWS ABOUT CLOVER

Truck Farmer Farris Does Not Fear Invasion of the Boll Weevil.

DR. CAMPBELL MAY RUN FOR HOUSE

Clover Juniors Elect Officers—Real Estate Changes Hands—New Bids Being Received for Star Route—Other News Notes of the Metropolis of Northern York County. (By a Staff Correspondent.)

Clover, June 29.—Robert E. Farris, well known farmer living in the Henry's Knob section, a short distance west of here is one farmer who does not fear the coming of the boll weevil and the consequences of his coming. Mr. Farris has abandoned the cultivation of cotton for truck this year and he is highly pleased with the success he has had in truck farming so far. He has already sold the crop from an acre of beans and an acre of cabbage and his revenue from these two acres together with that derived from small patches of other vegetables has been about \$600 so far. The beans brought him \$200 and he stands a good chance of getting a second crop from the beans. He has an acre in tomatoes just ripening now and he is expecting those tomatoes to yield more revenue than either the cabbage or the beans. However the results obtained remain to be seen. On Wednesday, however, he gathered several pounds of tomatoes from a few vines and he had no trouble placing these with Clover merchants at 10 cents a pound. Had he sold them from house to house he would no doubt have received twice that amount since fresh tomatoes are selling here and at other towns nearby at 20 cents a pound. He has 5,000 tomato plants set out on his acre. They are all doing well and he expects to be able to supply or to partially supply a number of towns in this section later on. Mr. Farris did not plant a single acre in cotton this year and if his vegetables "pan out" in the future anything like they have in the past, he has little idea that he will ever labor and worry with cotton again.

### Juniors Elect Officers.

At a recent meeting of Clover Leaf Council No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M., the following officers were elected to serve the council during the ensuing term: counselor, Roy Adams; vice counselor, Shirley J. Smith; recording secretary, Jas. A. Barrett; assistant recording secretary, W. B. Hagans; financial secretary, G. W. Adams; treasurer, T. H. Hopper; conductor, J. S. Turner; warden, Paul Hedgepath; inside sentinel, W. R. Harvey; outside sentinel, R. L. Wallace; trustee, D. Frank Jackson; representatives to state council, T. H. Hopper, R. L. Wallace, G. W. Adams and W. B. Hagans; alternates, J. Clyde Ford, M. A. Enloe, J. D. Holland, J. E. Beamsward. The meeting of the state council is to be held at Abbeville on August 8.

### May Offer for House.

Friends of Dr. J. J. Campbell, mayor of Clover, are urging him to "un for a seat in the house of representatives from York county. When asked about the matter, Mayor Campbell said that a number of his friends had been to him relative to the race and that he had the matter under consideration. "While it may be that I shall decide to enter," he said, "I don't see just now how I could manage to be away from my duties here for so long a term as a meeting of the general assembly in the event that I was elected. However, I expect to announce my decision definitely relative to the race within a few days."

### Enrollment Growing.

Enrollment of voters to participate in the Democratic primary in August has grown to 300, it was stated by a member of the enrollment committee yesterday. Of this number about 50 are women and most of these have enrolled only after urgent persuasion on the part of their male relatives and friends. There are several hundred women in Clover eligible to enrollment, but it is doubtful if the majority of them do enroll although it is stated here that every effort will be made to get them to do so.

### Want 200 Gallons a Minute.

Clover gets its water supply from a system of deep wells and the town owns its own well digging outfit. The present capacity is about 125 gallons a minute and work is now going on in sinking an additional well which will bring it up to 150 gallons a minute, it is expected. However, it is felt that the town needs a flow of at least 200 gallons a minute and there will be no let up in the well boring program until this flow is obtained. Clover people of course believe that they have the best water anywhere. Even little children are convinced of it. A Clover man took his little son with him to Rock Hill the other day and the child asked for a drink of water while in the metropolis of the county of York. He had no more than tasted the water than he took the glass from his mouth with the statement: "Daddy, there's medicine in this old water."

### Real Estate Changes.

S. J. Clinton has purchased a lot from J. B. Hambricht on the southern section of Clover. It is understood that Mr. Clinton proposes to build, F. G. Hambricht and Dr. J. J. Campbell.

(Continued on Page Eight.)